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SPECTACULAR SHANGHAI SWING

Gold Gamblers
Dump Holdings

Shanghai, Feb. 12.
Spurred by rumours that Government is planning drastic action to curb the inflation, speculators dumped their holdings today in a spectacular profit-taking session which toppled gold bar quotations from C\$920,000 per ounce at the close yesterday to C\$700,000 at the close of today's half-day market.

The United States dollar toppled from C\$17,500 to C\$14,500. The question remained whether a reversal in the week-long collapse of the value of the Chinese currency could be held.

Commodity prices which shot up as fast, and in some instances much faster, than the exchange quotations, showed little inclination to follow the gold and U.S. dollar downward trend.

One-Shoe
Murder
Arrest

Manchester, Feb. 12.
Two detectives waded through waist-deep snowdrifts to a farmhouse near Derby last night and arrested a 16-year-old youth charged with the murder of Sheila Gowrie.

The body of the ten-year-old girl was found on January 22 on the back step of her Manchester home after she had been missing two days.

She was fully clothed except for her right shoe and Scotland Yard detectives believed she was strangled by a psychopathic maniac "with very strong hands" and later carried to the yard.

The missing shoe was found several days later in a neighbour's yard.

The youth, whose name was not revealed, was brought to Manchester in an express train that made a special trip. The police are expected to question him in another case which showed striking similarities—the murder of a four-year-old Norma Dale at York last September. The Dale girl's right shoe also was missing and neither child had been defiled in any way.

THE WEATHER

The Siberian anticyclone extends over the Sea of Japan, North China and the E China Sea whilst there is evidence of a wedge of high pressure over the E China Sea. A succession of feeble weather depressions appears to be moving from W to E along the S China coastal area and eastward. Pressure is low in the equatorial region with a marked trough of low pressure E of the Philippines. Today's Forecast: Fresh E winds, moderating; weather cloudy with rain and drizzle; improving later. Yesterday's Weather: Maximum: 68.5 deg. Fah. Minimum: 55.5 deg. Fah. Sunshine: Nil. Rainfall: Trace. Total since Jan. 1: 10.2 mm. as against an average of 51.3 mm. Readings at: 10 a.m. 10.15. 10.18. 10.21. 10.24. 10.27. 10.30. 10.33. 10.36. 10.39. 10.42. 10.45. 10.48. 10.51. 10.54. 10.57. 11.00. 11.03. 11.06. 11.09. 11.12. 11.15. 11.18. 11.21. 11.24. 11.27. 11.30. 11.33. 11.36. 11.39. 11.42. 11.45. 11.48. 11.51. 11.54. 11.57. 12.00.

NEW TRAINING
GROUND

Kuala Lumpur, Feb. 11.
Twenty-three Danes have arrived in Malaya as replacements for men of the West Yorkshire Regiment due for demobilisation and re-orientation.

The Danes are serving under the scheme whereby Danish army recruits receive their early training and learn modern methods of warfare in the British army—Reuter.

ITALIAN
HINT ON
TREATY

Rome, Feb. 11.
Count Störza, Italian Foreign Minister, has sent a note to the Allied Governments on the signing of the Italian peace treaty yesterday, saying that the Italian people had, in the past, acted "under pressure" from a regime which "so many people abroad sustained by lavishing their praises upon it."

In signing the treaty, the Italian Government wants to prove that it faces squarely those painful facts as the only way to speeding the advent of constructive peace in the world, Count Störza stated.

But the first duty of my Government is to act with absolute loyalty towards the signatory governments and their peoples. In the spirit of this loyalty it is well to remember that peace treaties cannot be carried out unless they are upheld by the moral consensus of the people who sign them," he added.—Reuter.

NIGHT
CLUB
TOLL

Berlin, Feb. 11.
Eighty-six persons were still missing following the fire which gutted a Berlin night club on Saturday and workers are still sifting through the debris hunting for bodies.

Police Headquarters earlier had stated 104 missing but later it was announced that 18 of the numbers had turned up. Some who failed to report had been suffering from shock and others had been receiving treatment at private houses. The bodies were so badly charred and in pieces that the first counts of 91 bodies recovered appeared to be an error.—United Press.

Bombs Thrown In
Tel-Aviv Battle

Jerusalem, Feb. 12.
Jews fought Jews in the Palestine coastal city of Tel-Aviv in a battle during which home-made bombs were thrown and at least a dozen persons were injured, private sources reported.

Fighting began, the informants said, when youths "presumed to be adherents of the Irgun Zvai Leumi" attempted to storm clubrooms of the Hashomer Hatzair, an outposts, anti-terrorist political party.

Hurling "Molotov cocktails"—bombs made by filling bottles with gasoline—into the clubrooms the attackers caused fires, later extinguished.

Seven occupants in the clubrooms and at least five of the attackers were wounded, the informants said.

ITALIAN BOMB
PROTESTS

Trieste, Feb. 12.
The Allied Military Government headquarters was attacked on Monday morning by several persons with machine-guns and hand-grenades, it was learned today.

A civil policeman was killed and another wounded. The attack occurred at Corno about 15 kilometers north of Trieste.

It was the second AMG headquarters attacked. Previously a hand-grenade was thrown into the AMG headquarters at Monfalcone between here and Gorizia.—United Press.

WILD WEATHER: NO
FUEL CRISIS RELIEF

London, Feb. 12.
As two-thirds of England lost its power except for its most essential industries for the third consecutive morning at 9 a.m. today, coal piles were dwindling to disappearing point and Government was to decide whether to extend a compulsory current cut to the entire United Kingdom, possibly excepting the extreme north of Scotland.

In parts of the Midlands, the most heavily concentrated industrial centre in the world, some industries classified as essential were closing down voluntarily because they lacked fuel.

The Admiralty today issued orders for the Royal Navy to assist the blizzard-bound coal fleet waiting at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Radar-equipped warships were sent to escort colliers through the fog and the mountainous seas lashing Britain's east coast.

Ten colliers carrying approximately 40,000 tons of coal left Newcastle last night for London their hardy coast-wise crews braving the worst weather in half a century. Another 100 coal ships lay in the Tyne awaiting naval assistance.

Winter paralysed rail centres in the north and in Wales and it was unofficially estimated that upwards of 1,000,000 tons of coal lay piled above ground awaiting movement. The Ministry of Fuel and Power and the National Coal Board were unable to give an official estimate.

Increasing numbers of miners are stopping work because of lack of space and rolling stock to put more coal and because of the freezing-up of equipment.

All railway companies are giving top priority to the movement of coal. The London, Midland and Scottish Railway cancelled a number of express and passenger trains to move freight. The Labour Ministry has announced that members of the former Polish Army will be given work in the mines at the rate of 300 a week.

Labour exchanges struggled with those thrown out of work and their number soared well above 4,000,000.

There is discussion about ending industrial payments for a guaranteed work week, estimated to be costing industry anywhere up to £15,000,000 a week. Stoppage of these payments would throw an added burden on Government in the payment to retailers.

Britain's harassed people took another blow when Carreras Limited, Britain's third largest tobacconists, announced that no more cigarettes can be sent to retailers.

"We shut down like everybody else on Monday and our cigarette production has stopped," an official of Carreras said. "We have been eking out supplies from accumulated stock."

All Country Freezing

Virtually all of Britain was freezing. At 10 a.m. Air Ministry roof temperature in London was 27 degrees. An east wind brought damp and bitter cold from the North Sea and the weather forecast was more frigid temperatures and snow in the next four days.

As the Government great switch-off found the country "barely holding its own" in the fuel crisis, there were these added developments:

Food Minister John Strachey announced that bakers might use electricity to bake bread but not pies and tarts, biscuits and other pastries.

Mr. Strachey classified the sugar and chocolate industries as non-essential.

The London Transport Board

whose vehicles, carried a quarter-million less passengers than usual yesterday, met to consider further cuts in their services.

Newspapers reverted to their wartime four-page forms.

Candles Short
Stocks of candles, the price of which were increased yesterday, were running low and businessmen asked their wives to queue for them at corner grocers so their offices might have light in the cut-off periods.

The National Union of Manufacturers, representing 4,000 firms, notified Government "we

Hong Kong
Volunteer
Decorated

For heroism in action near Kaitik, Burma, in November, 1944, a Hong Kong boy, Corporal Ricardo G. Laurel, of the Hong Kong Volunteer Company, was presented at a ceremony yesterday in the office of the United States Consul General with the Bronze Star Medal for Valour.

The award is the equivalent of the Distinguished Service Medal in the British Army.

The presentation was made by Lieut.-Col. J. J. O'Connor, of the United States Military Attache's Staff at Nanking, in the presence of the United States Consul-General, Mr. G. D. Hopper, the Officer Commanding the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, Lieut.-Col. E. J. R. Mitchell, and members of Corporal Laurel's family.

The citation accompanying the award reads: "Corporal Ricardo G. Laurel 18001470, Hong Kong Volunteer Company, 77th Indian Infantry Brigade, British Army. For heroism in action near Kaitik, Burma, on 17 November 1944."

"During an attack on an enemy position by a company of Kachin Rangers, Corporal Laurel was in charge of a light machine gun. In the ensuing action, two Kachin platoons were trapped in a small valley and were being subjected to enemy machine gun fire.

"Without regard for his own safety, Corporal Laurel placed his machine gun on a forward slope and fired on the enemy positions. While he was firing from this exposed position, the Japanese zeroed mortar fire on him.

"In spite of the mortar fire, he kept his gun in action until the trapped Kachin platoons were able to withdraw. The heroism of Corporal Laurel undoubtedly saved the lives of many men and reflects great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of the Allies."

EUROPE FREEZES

London, Feb. 12.
Freezing temperatures still prevailed over most of Europe today.

In Berlin the temperature was ten degrees and was expected to slump further tonight. German hospitals reported five deaths during the night because of the cold.

Austria's temperatures were a few degrees below freezing and Vienna had a few of 21 degrees.—United Press.

Convicted Murderer
Divorced

London, Feb. 12.
Walter Graham Rowland, 38-year-old convicted murderer, heard yesterday that his appeal against the second death sentence passed on him had been dismissed.

With the dismissal came the revelation that his wife had been granted a divorce in December which had been kept secret so that the murder trial jury might not be prejudiced.

SALE OF RAILWAYS
IN ARGENTINE

London, Feb. 12.
After 12 weeks of protracted negotiations, which several times threatened to end in a deadlock, the British and Argentine missions reacted an agreement in Buenos Aires yesterday on the purchase by Argentina of British owned railways in the country.

Mr. Sydney Gampell, Reuters Financial Editor, forecast that the agreed price would be £135,500,000.—Reuter.

BUSINESS TAX
OF 25 PER CENT

A tax on business profits at the rate of 25 per cent. is among other predictions by well-informed quarters in connection with the Government's pending Income Tax proposals.

Other features of the Income Tax scheme, as it affects individuals, are, the "China Mail" learns reliably an upper limit of non-taxable income for bachelors of \$3,000 per annum.

Family allowances, it is understood, are likely to be on the scale of \$1,000 per annum for the first child, and perhaps for the second, with lesser allowances for further children.

Indications are, in fact, that the scale adopted in the War Taxation Ordinance to define taxable income has been re-employed, with perhaps minor deviations, in the preparation of the new proposals.

Yesterday's disclosure of what Government apparently has in mind, caused much comment throughout the Colony yesterday.

Said one woman: "A thousand dollars hardly covers the cost of my child's milk."

A business man asked: "Is it likely to be retrospective?"

He informed that the tax year is understood to be in with April 1st, 1946, and end with March 31st, 1947, he said: "Then I shall have to finish up in Stanley I've just about managed to keep going. I certainly haven't the money to meet income tax on anything like that scale."

Criticism Of
Nanking
Government

NEW YORK, FEB. 12.
THE "NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE" COMMENTED TODAY IN AN EDITORIAL THAT THE "PROGRESSIVE INFLATION IN CHINA WHICH BEGAN WHEN THE GOVERNMENT WAS FORCED BY THE WAR TO RESORT TO THE PRINTING PRESS FOR MONEY, SEEMS TO BE APPROACHING THE TIME WHEN THE CHINESE DOLLAR WILL HAVE TO BE ADMITTED TO BE WORTHLESS."

The editorial continued: "The morale of China's Government officials never was lower... there would be no profit in an all-out American effort to prop up a government which is unwilling to reform completely and take the steps necessary to obtain the backing of a majority of the 450,000,000 Chinese."

"American dollars—or even American dollars plus military supplies—could not keep such a government in power indefinitely. The real salvation of China must come from the Chinese. American help could be important but much more than help from outside is needed in Nanking."—United Press.

Hotel Life
A junior white-collar worker said: "Owing to the housing shortage, I have to live with my wife and child in one room in a hotel. We are just keeping our heads above water because the firm has raised my salary and given me a high-cost-of-living allowance to cover it. Now Government proposes to deduct part of that money for income tax, which means that once again I shall be in the red."

"The high wages and allowances I am getting now are only on paper, for it all goes to meet the high cost of living in a hotel, which is the only accommodation I can find in the Colony."

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TOKUNAGA TRIAL CLOSES

Decision To Be Given At Today's Hearing

Final Speeches By Counsel

Judgment in the case against Colonel Tokunaga Isao, Capt. (Dr.) Saito Shunkochi and three other members of the POW Camps staff during the Japanese occupation is to be given this morning when No. 5 War Crimes Court re-assembles at 10 a.m.

The closing addresses by the defence and prosecution were given yesterday when counsel for Tokunaga and Saito pleaded that responsibility for conditions at Shamshuipo and the other POW Camps did not rest entirely with accused but with the Governor-General, who was Tokunaga's immediate superior, and the general prejudice of the Japanese Government and Army against POWs.

"Another person in Colonel Tokunaga's place could not have made a better job of his role as Camp Commandant," Mr. Fujita, Tokunaga's counsel, said. "The accused must not be held guilty for matters outside the scope of his responsibility. I ask in the interest of infinite mercy and justice that credit be given to the accused for his sincere endeavours to better the lot of POWs in the face of heavy odds and that every allowance be made for his very human failings."

Saito's counsel, Mr. Hasegawa, asked that the Court make allowances for "extremely unfavourable circumstances connected with the duties of the Medical Officer attached to the Hong Kong POW Camp."

A verdict of "not guilty" was requested by Mr. Fujita in the case of Lieut. Tanaka Hitoshi, one-time Camp Commander at Argyle Street, on the submission that the charges were misplaced and the evidence adduced inconclusive. Mr. Fujita asked for a generous verdict in the case of Interpreter Tsutsada Ito (Stodda) in consideration of the circumstances of the case against him and pleaded careful consideration of the charge against Sgt. Harada Jotaro, the case against whom, he said, was based on rather unsubstantial evidence.

In his closing address, the Prosecuting Officer, Major G. R. Puddicombe, K.C., submitted that the death of every man who died of diphtheria because of the failure to ensure segregation or the lack of serum "was directly Saito's responsibility, no less than 'if he had grasped the man by the throat and choked him to death'."

"Tokunaga cannot escape the consequences of his neglect to see that rations were increased, that food and housing and insanitary conditions were not

remedied," Major Puddicombe said. "Deaths from dysentery and malnutrition must be accounted for by him. If you do not accept his account you are finding him guilty of a War Crime tantamount to murder."

Closing Address

In his closing address in defence of Colonel Tokunaga, Mr. Fujita Tetsuo said:

"On Jan. 31, 1942, approximately 10,000 persons were accommodated at Shamshuipo, North Point and at several other places. The buildings at these places had been severely damaged during the hostilities and located. The controlling Japanese at that time had made no endeavour to convert these to POW Camps. As the accused stated in his evidence this was indeed a tremendously difficult task to convert these

camping places, where disorganisation and confusion reigned, into fit places for POWs to live. The camps were spread out over several outlying points with no direct contact or communication between them.

"Colonel Tokunaga made endeavours to move POWs to empty houses in the vicinity of Stanley Fort but was refused permission to do this. He saw he had no alternative but to keep the POWs where they were and to have the buildings at Shamshuipo and North Point repaired and suitably equipped. Glass and other repair materials were short, but the windows of the Shamshuipo Camp were bricked up to keep out the cold air. There has been evidence that the hut roofs leaked but this was true only at the beginning.

Beds Supplied

"Mr. J. H. Price in his affidavit states that after a few months beds were supplied, but three men had to use two beds. At that time the Camp was still being equipped and it is

to be understood that several thousand men cannot be issued with a bed each at the same moment.

"There is evidence that empty cans were used as mess tins. That might have been true when the Camp was opened, but when Col. Tokunaga took over such matters as messing equipment had his attention. It is not to be overlooked, however, that POWs traded their mess tins for cigarettes.

"When POWs were underdressed, clothing was issued. Each POW had two blankets, and this cannot be said to be insufficient for the Hong Kong climate. There was no excess clothing supplied and though W/O. Lewis states that he knew there was a year's supply of British Army clothing in the Colony there seems to be no basis for his statement.

"W/O. Lewis states: 'I think all together I received from the Japanese two blankets, two pairs of shorts and a shirt.' Thus it appears that POWs were issued with some clothing and at least two blankets.

Rations

"It is to be admitted that the regulation scale of rations was insufficient to maintain the former state of health of POWs, especially in 1942 when the supply of supplementary rations did not run smoothly.

Col. Tokunaga should not be held responsible for affairs directly influenced by the progress of the war.

"In answer to a question put by the Court, Witness Matsuda testified that the food in the Japanese Army was very bad. The Japanese soldiers in Hong Kong were having a hard time as were POWs because of the influence of the war.

"Col. Tokunaga was not a specialist in medical matters. Although he was in a position to supervise and instruct, Dr. Saito, he was not in a position to debate technical points. On Dr. Saito's advice he indented through the Governor-General's office for drugs and medical equipment. During the diphtheria epidemic he went there himself to apply for drugs. The Governor-General consulted with his Medical Department Head as to whether the indent should be approved.

"Maj. Gen. Maltby in his affidavit states that a Japanese Medical Major inspected the Camp at the time of the outbreak of dysentery and drugs and stretchers were applied for. The Major's answer was, 'Any more complaints from you and I will have machine guns turned on you and all your Camp.' This was the attitude taken by persons outside the Camp and the Court's attention is drawn to the fact that no matter how much effort was put into obtaining necessary medicines on the parts of Col. Tokunaga and Dr. Saito, because of this kind of attitude their reward was small indeed.

The Difficulties

"In the important matter of transfer of sick POWs to hospital, some difficulty was experienced in transferring POW patients from the Kowloon side to Bowen Road Hospital. This came about through the Governor-General's order that ferries and boats used by Unit Commanders were not to be made available for transportation of POW patients.

"The men for POW labour parties were chosen by the POW themselves through the POW doctors and the POW labour committee. Unit POWs were not sent out with labour parties. It is stipulated in the Regulations respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land of the Hague Convention that 'work shall not be excessive and shall not be in connection with the operation of war.'

"It is a most difficult thing to decide whether or not some types of labour might be connected with the operation of modern warfare, especially when a country is making an all-out stand. The only labours to be considered in this case as connected with war operations are the extension of the airfield and the transportation of bombs. All other labour was not dangerous or excessive.

"Col. Tokunaga had authority to engage POWs for work inside the Camp only. Working parties for outside jobs were called for by the Governor-General. If such labour were in violation of International Law, surely the Governor-General who engaged those POWs in it should be held responsible. Col. Tokunaga could not refuse the order of his superior. When he received representations regarding the work on the airfield, he passed these on to the

Governor-General but no recognition was given them.

Routine

"It has been testified that after an escape all POWs were paraded for several hours in the rain. There being a large number of POWs to check on, they may have been standing for some time, but this should be regarded not as a collective punishment but as a routine roll-call.

"Col. Tokunaga is hardly to be held responsible for underhand assaults on the POWs by his guards and interpreters. No one guard or interpreter can be kept constantly observed on the off chance of his being caught in some act which is not set down in his duty.

"Col. Tokunaga testified that because he went to the Governor-General about the welfare of POWs so many times, he was asked by the Governor-General whether he expected to receive a medal from the British. This may help to illustrate the general prejudice where POWs were concerned. Another person in Col. Tokunaga's place could not have made a better job of his role of Camp Commandant. The accused must not be held guilty for matters outside the scope of his responsibility.

Saito's Case

"I ask in the interest of infinite mercy and justice that credit be given to the Accused for his sincere endeavours to better the lot of POWs in the face of heavy odds and that every allowance be made for his very human failings."

In his closing address in defence of Capt. (Dr.) Saito, Mr. Hasegawa Yukichi said:

"Saito was responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of all Japanese personnel attached to the Hong Kong POW Camps and he also supervised the work of POW Doctors in the diagnosis and treatment of POW cases. Therefore it is clear that the Accused was never directly responsible for the health of POWs, but merely supervised their M.O.s in accordance with an order from the Camp Commandant in addition to his main duties. This has been verified by reference to articles of the POW Camp Regulations and the Detailed POW Treatment Regulations.

"On several occasions Dr. Saito advised Col. Tokunaga of the necessity of easing overcrowding which might prove dangerous in spreading epidemics. Saito's suggestions were either to build additional huts or to establish a new Camp. The Court remembers the evidence that the Accused advised the Camp Commandant to utilize vacant huts when the first draft of POWs embarked for Japan in January, 1943.

Col. Tokunaga, assisted by the Accused, took steps to ease the deficiency in sanitation and to provide for daily cleaning of drains, opening of a bath-house, an increase of beds, destruction of insects within the Camp. Many other measures were taken to better sanitary conditions.

"Little To Do"

"The health of the POWs was, no doubt, affected by lack of food. As a medical officer, Dr. Saito had very little to do with the matter of food supply. That was entirely in the hands of the Intendant Officer. It is a fact that the Japanese diet differs somewhat from that of the European and an absolute change from European diet for those who are unaccustomed to this would result in a general weakness and lack of resistance to disease.

"The Accused, observing the alarming state of deficiency diseases, immediately advised the Camp Commandant that rations should be increased. Unfortunately, it was not within the authority of the Camp Commandant to do so.

"During the diphtheria epidemic, being unfamiliar with the local drug market, Dr. Saito consulted the Chief of Medical Staff and purchased anti-diphtheria toxin locally. Realising that more serum was urgently needed to check the death-rate, the Accused, through the Camp Commandant, urged higher authorities to obtain the serum from Army sources. He made a few visits to Canton and did not find any there. At the end of October, 1942, he obtained 4,800,000 units. He did all in his power to check the epidemic and if his endeavours were vain in the beginning circumstances were against him.

Serum Supplies

"The witnesses Gray, Henry, H. Y. Hsu and Nazarin stated that there was enough serum in the Colony prior to the

Readers' Letter

N.T. Farming

Sir,—With the Labour Government's well advanced socialist policy bringing such radical changes at home I am surprised that for so long a flagrant example of "what we're fighting against" should exist, apparently unnoticed, in the British New Territories.

What I have in mind is the state of farmers in the New Territories. I was profoundly shocked to discover the following deplorable facts of which few people, even officials, seem aware:—(1) That only a very small percentage of farmers own the land they work. Over 90% are tenants. (2) The tenant farmers give at least HALF their rice crop as rent payment and even higher rates on land devoted to vegetable growing. (3) The land owners are generally money lenders and speculators. They have no hand in the production of crops, and not content with drawing exorbitant rents very cleverly and mercilessly rack their tenants by price manipulation and speculation in the vegetable and grain markets, which they themselves control.

Constant submission to this pernicious system by farmers whose relatives have farmed the same land for twenty generations, has made them accept their comparatively poverty stricken conditions with complacency or indifference, whilst the absentee landlords subscribing nothing, sit back and greedily rake in fat rents. Is this socialism?

It is obvious that here we have a very fertile ground for the seeds of communism to germinate, just compare the situation with that in Russia among the peasantry before the revolution. Already in other parts of China communism has sprung out of similar conditions and there is no reason why agitation should not spread to Hong Kong. Such political disturbances might be averted in the Colony and New Territories if the Government were to take rapid and drastic measures.

The principal of action should be above all that farmers of the land should be owners of the land; they should not be crushed by enormous rentals. This would mean resumption by the Government of all land not worked by the owner (with compensation) and redistribution among the present working tenants with preferably a Crown right over the land. The tenants would then be, for all practical purposes, the owners of the land with perhaps just a nominal rental to be paid to the Hong Kong Government, whilst the Crown right would ensure that if a farmer were lazy he could be replaced by a more deserving worker.

Further improvement of farming methods and crop rotation might also be encouraged by Government advice (as at present being done) and if such a redistribution of land materialised, larger areas of land might be brought under cultivation instead of being allowed to fallow as is customary under the old system in the New Territories.

Prevention is better than cure and the time is ripe so let's have some action before it's too late.

JOHN WALDEN.

cause it would appear to have been unnecessary, is the more heinous.

Horrid Picture

"This is not to belittle the seriousness of the other elements of those charges. Taken individually, any one will exhibit the symptoms of a by no means inconsiderable offence. En masse, they present a horrid picture of cruel and inhuman criminality."

"The Accused Tokunaga and Saito should exclusively bear the burden of the first two elements. As far as the first is concerned, theonus rests mainly on Tokunaga, but shared to some extent by Saito. Both these accused admit that the conditions existed."

"What the Court may consider is the evidence respecting what steps were taken to alleviate the situation. As far as Saito is concerned, he is submitted, beyond pointing out the dangers attending overcrowding, could do little. But the Court may well look askance at Tokunaga's exposition of his efforts. As appears from his evidence, beyond investigating the possibilities of Stanley Fort, he did nothing."

"In 1944, Argyle Street was evacuated by the 500 officers there who were transferred to Shamshuipo. The, therefore of medical facilities and care, be-

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American Admiral's Visit

Admiral Charles M. Cooke Jr., Commander U.S. Naval Forces Western Pacific, will arrive at Hong Kong on Friday in U.S.S. "Estes" (Captain W. H. Breton, U.S.N.) with the cruiser "Helena" (Captain R.E. Blue, U.S.N.) and the destroyer "Ozbourne" (Commander B. A. Smith, U.S.N.) in company.

Also on board the "Estes" will be Rear-Admiral Walter F. Boone, Chief of Staff to Admiral Cooke, and Brigadier-General Omar T. Pfeiffer, U.S. Marine Corps and other members of the Admiral's staff.

The squadron will arrive at 8 a.m. and will fire a national salute of 21 guns on arrival.

At 9.30, the Commander-in-Chief, British Pacific Fleet, will call on Admiral Cooke, and Admiral Cooke will return this call on board H.M.S. "Belfast" at 10.30.

Admiral Cooke will land at Queen's Pier at 11 a.m. to call on H.E. The Governor and will be met by a guard of honour from the 1st Battalion the Devonshire Regiment. The band of the West Yorkshire Regiment will be in attendance.

H.E. The Governor will leave Queen's Pier at 11.40 and return Admiral Cooke's call.

Calls will also be exchanged during the day with the U.S. Consul General, the General Officer Commanding and the Air Officer Commanding.

On Friday evening, the Commander-in-Chief, British Pacific Fleet will give a cocktail party on board H.M.S. "Belfast" for officers of the American squadron, and Admiral Cooke and senior officers will be entertained to dinner by H.E. The Governor.

Prominent Chinese citizens will entertain parties of officers and enlisted men to lunch on Saturday and Sunday, and 3rd Commando Brigade will entertain the U.S. Marines. Sight-seeing trips, sporting events and other entertainments have also been arranged.

U.S.S. "Estes" and "Ozbourne" will leave on Tuesday and U.S.S. "Helena" will remain at Hong Kong until Friday, February 21st.

Money Market

The descent of Chinese National Currency was checked yesterday as a check to the panic put a stop to selling pressure. Opening at 34 1/2 cents for futures and 41 1/2 cents for spot (for CN\$1,000), the local rates actually improved in the course of the day, closing at 40 cents and 52 cents respectively.

There was, however, a further weakening in gold which, after opening at \$314 a tael, fell to \$305, but improved to \$309 at the close.

Piastres opened at \$11.60 per 100, the rate fluctuated between this figure and \$12.30, and eventually closed at \$12.15. U.S. dollars were easier at \$4.94 buyers and Sterling continued weak at \$5. Australian pounds were unchanged at \$12.60.

NOMA'S STORY OF THE SURRENDER OF H.K.

Speaking in English, Colonel Noma Kennosuke said in the course of his trial before No. 7 War Crimes Court yesterday that he had been told by a Father Lee that since hearing of his return to Hong Kong from Japan as an alleged War Criminal, the Carmelite Sisters, out of gratitude for foodstuffs which he sent them at a critical period in 1943, had been praying to God every day to help him.

Noma also related how two Britons whom he allowed to pass through the Japanese lines with a proposal to Sir Mark Young, the Governor, to cease fighting, returned with the news that Sir Mark, who was looking sad and worried, had rejected the proposals, although other high Government officers were in favour of the cessation of hostilities.

Answering further questions by defence counsel, Noma said that he always impressed upon his subordinates the necessity for making sincere and conscientious reports.

In the beginning, members of the public were afforded means of submitting their opinions and wishes to him by letter, the latter to be placed in boxes specially provided for the purpose. This facility was later withdrawn, but in October 1944, he decided to re-instate it. Before the necessary permission could be obtained, he was transferred to Japan.

On one occasion an execution was carried out by the Gendarmes on the orders of the Chief of Staff without any trial being held. Noma said that between January and June 1942, the peace and order of the Colony was in a very bad state.

During February and March of that year, the situation in the New Territories was at its worst and orders were issued to the District Commander to arrest unlawful elements. The New Territory Gendarmes were always in danger of being attacked by guerrillas.

Inspection Tour
One day towards the end of March 1942, the Chief of Staff carried out a tour of inspection along the border. Noma and his Adjutant accompanied the Chief of Staff, whose purpose in carrying out the tour was to inspect the conditions along the border as well as the condition of the Garrison troops.

After the Chief of Staff had inspected the Garrison Troops, Noma said that he proposed that the District Commander be permitted to make a report on conditions in the New Territories, to which the Chief of Staff agreed. The District Commander then informed the Chief of Staff that the situation in the New Territories was extremely bad and that communists, guerrillas and bandits frequently appeared in the area and not only attempted to attack the station troops, but also cut lines of communication. The innocent villagers also underwent a lot of suffering as a result of the activities of these guerrillas and bandits.

The District Commander said that he had arrested five murderers also mentioned that he would need a large escort to take these five men to Hong Kong, as he was afraid that an attempt might be made to rescue them en route.

Execution Order
The Chief of Staff said that such dangerous elements must be dealt with immediately.

Reverting back to the Japanese language, Noma said that on Dec. 24, 1941, when his Headquarters were at North Point, two Britons came in at 3.30 p.m. and asked to see him. They had come from Repulse Bay Hotel accompanied by Japanese soldiers.

They told him that according to what they saw on their way from Repulse Bay, further resistance by the British would only cause further unnecessary loss of life. They told him that they wanted to go to Victoria City to interview the Governor, Sir Mark Young, and ask him to stop the fighting. They also said that they had been in the Colony for more than 35 years and that they knew the Governor, with whom they had been dining several times.

Noma said that after hearing their explanations, he knew that they were sincere in what they said. He knew it was necessary to obtain the permission of the Divisional Commander to permit these Britons through, but as it was getting dark, he decided, on his own authority, to let them proceed on their mission. Noma said that if they failed him, he would apologise to his Commander by killing himself.

Much Worried
The two Britons had promised to return by noon the next day and he was very much worried about the matter. He had asked them to tell Sir Mark Young that the resistance of the British Armed Forces was very praiseworthy, but as it seemed that the fighting should be over and further resistance would cause unnecessary loss of life, hostilities should cease.

At noon on Dec. 25, the two Britons returned to the North Point Headquarters as promised. Noma said that he received them with joy in his heart and asked them the result of their negotiations.

According to these two men, the Governor said that as the British Forces were still able to continue their resistance, they would not stop fighting. Noma said that he then asked them how the Governor looked and they told him that Sir Mark Young looked sad and worried. They also said that the other high officers of the Government were agreeable to the proposal to stop fighting. Noma said that he then thanked them for their great effort and sent them back to the place where the British people were concentrated. He did this because of his sense of humanity.

Cross-examined by Major MacGregor, Noma said that a man who did not supervise his subordinates deserved to be punished.

Fifteen Years
When he came to Hong Kong, he had been a Gendarme Officer for 15 years and considered himself to be capable of taking charge of the Hong Kong Gendarmes. He was convinced that he had carried out his duties conscientiously.

The Hong Kong Gendarmes was understaffed and due to this, the job was a most difficult one. Noma agreed that the shortage of staff made supervision easier. He also agreed that it was improper to torture anybody and that no person should be punished without trial.

He admitted that in South East Asia, the Japanese spon-

Not Open To Charge

A scathing condemnation of the "repulsive manner" in which accused betrayed the confidence of his employers and a recommendation that he should be dismissed, were made by Mr. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday.

Yau Ping, watchman employed by the Kowloon Godown, appeared before the Court charged with accepting a bribe of \$2 "contrary to the rules of honesty and integrity" to permit Chung Yung-tong to enter the Kowloon Godown without a permit on Tuesday.

Holding that as accused was not a Government servant and could not, therefore, be charged in Court but only dealt with by his employers, His Worship acquitted Yau with the following comments:

You are discharged on a technicality. You behaved in a very reprehensible manner as you knew full well that you had no right to allow the man to enter the premises. I can only recommend that you lose your job."

Chung Yung-tong, charged with offering a bribe to the defendant, was also acquitted. The \$2, seized by the Police was ordered to be returned to him.

K.C.R. TICKET SCALPER FINED

The excuse that he bought the two Third Class tickets for himself and a friend who arrived too late to catch the train was tendered by Shum Lam, and rejected by His Worship, when he appeared before Mr. Latimer yesterday charged with offering the two tickets for sale at the K.C.R. station at 7.30 a.m. on Feb. 11.

When asked by the Magistrate why he did not return the tickets to the booking office, Shum said that he did but was informed that no refunds could be made. He was fined \$50, or two weeks' hard labour, as were three others.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Peninsula Hotel arrivals: Miss T. Kibetaka, Miss Norah C. Young, Miss Virginia H. Hollowell, Miss Carol Martin, Miss Wilma E. Winkler, Miss M. V. Mottice, Miss Jane Short, Messrs. Tai Huen-tse, L. B. Davis, Karl Bachmeyer and Eugene Hill.

Peninsula Hotel departures: Miss Vickie Cher, Miss Louise Darling, Miss D. Rowbottom, Mr. and Mrs. A. Masel, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Stokman, Prof. C. M. Das, Messrs. K. S. Lai, W. N. Mok, R. A. Henric, C. A. Popov, B. J. Holliman, J. C. N. W. Gatrell and Dr. K. Bhulnivas.

(Continued from Col. 4)

sored and encouraged the Indian Independence League. The policy of the Japanese was to seek the allegiance of Indians and to have them join the Independence Army where possible.

Noma said that from September 1946, when his condition of health improved, he began to prepare for his defence and to practise the answers he would give at his trial. Further pressed on this point, Noma agreed that he had been practising about six months before that time.

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

MARINE COURT

The "Sai On" Casualty

His Excellency the Governor under his hand and the seal of the Colony has convened a Marine Court to investigate the casualty which occurred to the River Steamer "Sai On" on the 4th February, 1947.

2. The court will consist of the following three members:—

JAMES JOLLY, ESQ., C.B.E., R.D.
Master Mariner and Marine Magistrate, President of the Court.

Lieut. Comdr. JAMES FRANCIS REGINALD CREWS, G.M., R.N.

ARTHUR PITENDRIGH, ESQ.,
Master Mariner.

3. The investigation will take place at the Harbour Office, and will commence at 10.00 a.m. on Friday the 14th February, 1947.

4. Any person who shows that he or she has an interest in the investigation has a right to appear and be heard, and any other person may appear and be heard by leave of the court.

Such persons should give their names and addresses to the court clerk. Before the appointed day, when arrangements will be made, to notify them of the time and date to attend so as to prevent inconvenience to those wishing to be heard.

J. JOLLY,
President of the Marine Court.
Harbour Office,
Hongkong, 11th February, 1947.

POLICE NOTICE

The following articles now in the possession of the Police are suspected to have been stolen in Hong Kong, any person recognising same as their property are requested to communicate with the Director of Criminal Intelligence, Oriental Building.

(Sd.) D. W. MacINTOSH
Commissioner of Police.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1947.

One Leopard Skin.
One Chinese Bedspread (or shawl); black silk, tasselled, coloured embroidery.
One Red Jacket (small).
One Red Dressing Gown (long).
One Brown Smooth Skin (Ladies coat).
One Coloured Dressing Gown, Gents. (made by Coutiers of London).
One Ladies Chinese Kimono (blue plaid).
One Short White Skin Jacket, Ladies evening, Bolero style.
One Black & Red Short Jacket, Gents smoking jacket.
One Chinese Dress (red) ladies.
One Black Mandarin Coat, ladies.
One Red Skirt.
One White Metal Belt (chain pattern open).
One Leather Belt (brown).
Two White Metal Bracelets (round disc joined together).
One Pendant and Metal Chain.
One Watch Strap (ladies, thin black cord).
One Chinese Silver Box (approx. 6" x 1 1/2").
One Pair of Chop Sticks in green cloth bag.
One Large Chinese Figure, coloured, China.
One Tusk (small about 3").
One Pair Elephant Heads (brown wood).
One Wooden Figure Head.
One Trinket Box.

POLICE NOTICE

Police Arrangements for the official landing of Admiral Cooke, U.S.N., at Queen's Pier at 11.00 A.M. on Friday, 14th February, 1947, are as follows:

The following roads will be closed to all motor traffic from approximately 10.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

- Connaught Road from Thomas Cooks Building to junction of Jackson Road, Northern corner of Hong Kong Club.
- Wardley Street from Queen Victoria Statue to Connaught Road.
- Jackson Road between Chater Road and Connaught Road.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

Hongkong, 12th February, 1947.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 3 of 1947

HONG KONG HARBOUR

SUBMERGED OBSTRUCTION

The berth at Commercial Buoy B13 is fouled by a submerged Coal Lighter.

This berth will not be used until further notice.

Authority: Harbour Master.

J. JOLLY,
Harbour Master.

Harbour Department,
Hong Kong, 12th Feb., 1947.

URBAN COUNCIL

NOTICE

Kailungwan (East) Cemetery

Notice is hereby given that no reburial of exhumed remains will be allowed in the above Cemetery after the 30th April, 1947. After that date all exhumed remains must be reburied in New Kowloon No. 3 Cemetery (Upper Cemetery), Diamond Hill, Kowloon.

K. W. H. MAYNARD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1947.

Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.
Bispmant, French Bank Bldg.,
A.E.B. 46 South, Auctioneers.
Telephone 51897.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT NOTICE

KING'S COLLEGE

Old Boys and former members of the Staff are invited to send me information which would assist me in compiling records of the academic and athletic history of King's College from 1923 to 1947. The following would be greatly valued:—

- Copies of the School Prospectus, magazines, athletic programmes, School Concert programmes, reports of Speech Days.
- Lists of scholarship and prize winners with appropriate years.
- War records, December 1941—August 1945.

I shall be very happy to meet any Old Boy or former colleague at the Education Office, Windsor House, 3rd floor.

J. J. FERGUSON,

Principal.

Hong Kong, 12th Feb., 1947.

NOTICE

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

All persons, firms or corporations having claims against the above-named Company with respect to transactions prior to 8th December, 1941, are kindly requested to submit such claims, with supporting details where possible, to the registered office of the Company, Kowloon Docks, Hungghom, Kowloon, on or before 28th February, 1947.

Claims are required for registration purposes only.

Acceptance of any claims lodged is not to be construed as an admission of liability.

R. G. CRAIG,

Acting Chief Manager.

Kowloon Docks, 6th Feb., 1947.

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FOR SALE—STEAM LAUNCH K. 11

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Applications to view can be obtained from the Secretary, Kowloon Docks.

R. G. CRAIG,

Acting Chief Manager.

Kowloon Docks, 6th Feb., 1947.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Second Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 22nd February, 1947 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 13th February, 1947.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,

Secretary.

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Replies are awaiting at our
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220, 221, 223, 225, 231, 240,
255, 266.

LOST

LOST—Reward offered for recovery of 7 months old Alsatian Dog missing since 1st February. Information to Craik, Saltash, Gascoigne Road, King's Park, Kowloon. Telephone 57323 or 58054.

LOST ALSATIAN DOG. Will Chinese gentleman who telephoned 57323 on 4th February 1947 in absence of owner please telephone 58054 between the hours of 9 a.m.-12 noon and 2-5 p.m.

POSITION VACANT RADIO OPERATOR

Position vacant with Cathay Pacific Airways for a Radio Operator. First class P.M.C. licence necessary. Apply Cathay Pacific Airways Prince's Building, Hongkong.

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PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday and Friday the 13th and 14th February 1947.

commencing each day at 10 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building, Basement.

643 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, comprising:—

Electro-plated and Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Teapots and Kettles, Dishes and Plates, Trays, Hot Water Flasks, Sweet Dishes and Baskets, Entree Dishes, Assorted Knives, Assorted Forks, Assorted Spoons, Bread Knives, Bowls and Cups, Cocktail Shakers and Cocktail Cups, Coffee Pots, Tea Strainers, Sugar Basins, and Milk Jugs, Mugs and Jugs, Cruet Stands, Salt Cellars, Pepper Castors, Mustard Pots, Napkin Rings, Tooth-pick Holders, Toast Racks, Incense Burners, Stands with Spirit Lamps, Cigar and Cigarette Boxes, Trinket Boxes, Powder Boxes, Handbags, Compacts, Hair Brushes, Hand Mirrors, Card Cases, Match Cases, Figures, Ornaments, Trinkets, Bracelets, Bangles, Candlesticks, Etc., Etc., Wrist Watches, Pocket Cameras, Lenses, Spectacles, Fountain Pens, Chronometers, Etc., Etc.

The abovementioned articles will be open for inspection at Messrs. Lammert, Brothers' Auction Rooms on 10th, 11th and 12th February 1947, between 10.00 a.m. and noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the Hong Kong (British Military Administration) Gazette Volume 2, No. 12, of 9th March, 1946.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.



BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



Putting Him Straight



By EDGAR MARTIN





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INCOME TAX

It is not straining the truth to suggest that the "China Mail's" revelation of Government's existing proposals for re-imposing Income Tax, or its equivalent, caused a reaction not far removed from consternation in many quarters yesterday. Already there has been sufficient comment to indicate that a tremendous public outcry will follow official publication of the assessment scales unless in the meantime they undergo important modification. We shall be greatly surprised, too, if the presentation of legislation embodying the predicted scales does not encounter solid opposition from the Unofficial Members of Council. Again and again, it has been contended that indirect taxation is best calculated, in a community such as Hong Kong's, to work out equitably in its distribution, and without labouring well-known arguments, plenty of reasons are available in endorsement of that viewpoint. Government's first intention, just before the Pacific War, into the sphere of direct taxation, was suffered rather than accepted freely as a suitable local form of taxation. Acquiescence was determined in the spirit that as a special war contribution, the weakness could be tolerated, the anomalies could be overlooked. A special clause was, however, inserted into the Ordinance specifically limiting its life, by which Government tacitly admitted that opponents of the measure had a strong enough case to demand reinsurance that it was an exceptional imposition in exceptional circumstances. This Government, too, may contend that the budget situation is desperate, requiring desperate remedies. If Government expects the public to accept that as a guiding principle, it must not complain if the same public also insists that the 'problem be faced in a sense of realism. Government and its financial advisers must be well aware that the greatest weight of the burden of Income Tax will fall upon a relatively small section of the community. They must be aware, particularly that included in this section in very substantial numbers are those individuals who have been hardest hit by the war and its aftermath. The very reasons which are adduced in support of the case for the enormous increased revenue which Government insists that it must have, explain why, under present-day conditions in the Colony, the predicted assessment scales would be inequitable, as causing serious hardship and as a discriminatory tax. Nothing strikes the critic as more unreasonable than the basing of the assessment scale, insofar as it concerns what is regarded as taxable income, upon 1941 levels, as though the Government were blithely ignorant of economic conditions in Hong Kong in 1947. As though the cost of living indices had never been seen by them, as though they were unacquainted with the housing situation, as though austerity was not known to be already the rule for hundreds who lived in relative comfort on far less income prior to the war. The amount of \$5,000 allowed free of tax for a married couple is not, in actual fact, enough to pay the cost of a room without food in a hotel, where so many couples are unfortunately compelled to live in the total absence of other accommodation. To meet the difference and to meet food bills alone, at a minimum of \$5 per day each, requires a further \$5,000. Government would tax this further \$5,000 needed to meet only the very barest necessities, up to 12½ per cent. These are hard cases, but there are so many of them, of all kinds and less obvious, that it surely scarcely calls for argument in support of the contention that Government would do well to pause and reconsider. There would still be hardship in many cases if the 1941 allowances were doubled, and the rates of taxation halved. Government, it seems to us, is in too much of a hurry, bidding for too much. If taxation on this scale is necessary to carry through the Colony's budget policy, then the proper thing to do is to revise the policy.

A Woman's Plea: "Give Me Corsets"

For lack of good corsets the very foundations of Woman, physical and moral, are tottering to disaster. Now the condition of her foundations colours Woman's whole existence. Well-controlled, they suffice and radiate a happiness that becomes spiritual. Robbed of proper support, Woman speedily develops all the ills that flesh is heir to. What is more, Woman ceases to be the respectable shape demanded by current Occidental convention. Take me now, my predicament is typical of many thousands. If the situation is not to spread beyond control, a corset must be found—a real corset, and not the useless contraptions invented by Sir Stafford Cripps. For a man who stakes his political existence

By ROSEMARY WINCHESTER IN "THE COURIER"

in control, his failure in controlling the shape of Woman is lamentable and gives no confidence in his general theories. Far be it from me to grumble at the restrictions which that gentleman has seen fit to impose on Woman's ceaseless efforts to clothe her nakedness in beauty. I have co-operated with him in every reasonable fashion.

These Hard Times

My suit has been pressed inordinately and finally turned. My woollies have been unravelled and re-knit, my undies have suffered several set-changes, from nightie to under-slip, from-slip to nightie. Emerging at last, fragile indeed, but still fighting back, to serve a brief spell on the brassiere front. My one nightie, split from the waist down is cobbled up each night and wriggled into with infinite care. When it cracks anew under the strain of turning over, I wear it, a la chineise with a fair amount of sangfroid. It must still serve.

My one-to-wash—pyjama suit which gleamed my blood by coming back from the laundry some weeks since minus one leg, must continue on the front line. Concerning stockings I am wholly stoical, wearing with only inward lamentations the coarse jelly-bags which masquerade under the Label "Lisle Thread". Fully fashioned. All this have I endured. But corsets! Dear Sir Stafford, will you please hear me out?

The Plea Of Anguish

My resistance movement is broken. With my tortured inwards tied into a thousand knots by an anguish at once physical and mental, I utter my despairing cry: Give me corsets!! Give me just one corset that knows its oneness and will give me support in all emergencies. . . a corset that is a corset . . . and I will believe that Labour can rule.

I do not deny that corsets of a kind do exist. One may expend up to nineteen shillings and tenpence on one of these pseudo-corsets, these ersatz garments so closely resembling real corsets what I was myself deceived—with the saddest results.

The corset I purchased appeared at the outward eye to be all that a good corset should be. But it became obvious, on wearing the garment that it had been designed for someone like Simeon Stylites. Eternally erect upon his pillar of redemption, he could have worn that corset with impunity, and looked the whole world in the face. Not I, nor any other reasonably shaped Woman.

So long as I remained seated, I found the corset sustained its deception, but as soon as I got up, the whole thing changed. Till then I had been in command. Now the corset revealed itself as actively subversive. It refused to rise with me, and insisted on maintaining a sitting posture. For the remainder of the day it stayed that way, conferring on my tiny slim silhouette an outline more than slightly indecent in its misplaced emphasis.

Misplaced Emphasis

So was the first blow struck at my hitherto unchallenged respectability. But worse was to come. Trouble developed on the suspender sector. At first the revolt was scattered: isolated incidents occurred at intervals of some twenty minutes. The effect slipped most frequently, followed almost invariably by the near right. I coped with their eccentricities as the need arose, going to ground in various dark corners to execute running repairs.

But, alas, as I descended the office stairs the whole four for concerted action, striking as one. Despite my frantic endeavours, to walk to a refuge with my knees firmly glued together, my stockings descended with a rush to my ankles. Meanwhile, the side hooks, annoyed presumably at being twisted out of position, bit deeply into my internal relations with every agonised step I took.

I made my way home, with downcast eyes avoiding the hastily averted looks of the nice people whom I met, and flushing hotly at the frantic and undes-

ling stares of those not so nice. The same evening I quickly inserted the offending corset in the bottom of a deep cabin-trunk in the attic.

Back To Nature

"This," I told myself firmly, "is the end. To-morrow I revert to Nature, and sally forth uncorseted and unstockinged to face the world. No more corsets. No! Not for Cripps and all his controllers, for Cadwallader and all his goats!"

But I had forgotten that, though one may revert to Nature, one can never recapture the outline of one's salad days, when one's circumference was slim. While I claim no place beside that fair Jasmine whose hips were as water-melons in the season of water-melons, I must, in company with many other Englishwomen, admit to a fair amount of middle-aged spread. Before that first day was over it had been overwhelmingly borne in upon me that that which I had must not, in fact simply could not, be allowed to flutter freely in the breeze.

In short, a respectable woman's hips are forever unobtrusive. I took a course of sphinx and set out again on a corset-hunt. Sorrowfully, I was resigned to parting with yet another nineteen shillings and tenpence, but hopeful of finding a slightly better model, shorn of at least a few of the inadequacies which caused me so much torture in its predecessor.

The Slowing Hip

Sir Stafford and his analytics had recently declared the end of the long trail of short supply to be in sight. There might be something new in corsets. There was. And the girl in the shop—she had an aura of dignified superiority, and positively no hips—produced it with pride. The swan-song of a corset designer gone broody, it was about six inches deep, and some twenty six inches in circumference—a mere soupçon of a corset.

Under my hopeful gaze, the girl fixed it round her own waist. There it nestled like a pink Sam Browne. It avoided any contact with the hips or other important parts. I rather doubted its ability to remould my figure even one degree nearer to the heart's desire. A corset fantasia, in fact. "Less milk less bacon, less corset?" I asked.

"For wearing with the new nipped-in-waists," said the girl brightly. "It reduces your waist by two inches. Just try it on."

I said that I required something to control the hips. Control, control. I was all for conning now, she said. "They'll talk out below the nipped-in-waist."

It gave Her Something

Well, I am a woman who loves strange excitements and deeds of hardihood. This belt challenged me. I followed into a fitting room, undressed and tried on the belt, absorbing encouragement the while.

"It makes the waist two inches smaller," the girl reiterated between pants and heaves, pulling at hooks and things and goggling bits from my waist. I wondered where the displaced flesh would go to.

"There!" she gasped in triumph. "It certainly does give you something."

We stood back to survey the Pliocene-like result. I felt that the corset gave me the somewhat monstrous beauty of the hind-quarters of an elephant. But not wishing to hurt the young creature's feelings—and being really breathless as well—I murmured that I thought it was a trifle flamboyant. The girl threw me a twenty-blow look.

A Temporary Peace

After a battle of wits, I acquired a utility belt of a similar design, to my last, but one guaranteed not to sit out. I removed the suspender-knots, replacing them with linen-covered fathings.

A similar tale could not now befall me again, I was confident.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Hoskins, you hook up the hose, Rafferty, take the ladder, and Tompkins, take a batch of tickets to our stall and see how many you can sell among the crowd!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

TWO-SUITERS LETHAL

No standard type of hand is more deadly to the defenders than a good two-suiter. Whenever one of the opponents has given strong indications that he has a big hand of that kind, it is risky to double him unless you have some very unusual holding yourself. Your honours in either of the other two suits are likely to get bumped off. Also any honours you hold in the long suit not selected as trump. And another thing to think about, if you ponder the doubling of a sign, is that you gain very little because of the double if you set it only a trick or so, but lose plenty by it if the declarer makes his contract. Furthermore, your double may warn him how to play.

Nor did it!

For two days, in fact, there was peace below that diaphragm: the inwards registered a sweet, surprised content. All went well, the corset behaving with complete docility, rising when I arose, and seeming to have no ill-will towards me. So that when disaster overtook me at last—it was at a dinner for the further promulgence of Anglo-American relations—the blow fell on an entirely unprepared torso.

And Final Catastrophe

It was as we seated ourselves for dinner that the worst happened. As the sound of shuffling chairs was followed by a moment's silence preceding the babble of cheery transatlantic talk, it was rent by a shameful sound. This snake-in-the-grass corset had chosen this moment of all moments to split from the base up. It now hung suspended from my waist by a mere thread. So far, I have confessed with appalling candour, but about the further events of that evening my lips are forever sealed. I will only add a renewed plea to Sir Stafford for control. Give me corsets! Please, kind Sir Stafford. Consider my case as that of a woman hurt in her tenderest susceptibilities. Remember, a woman's urge towards respectability. Let us have action, immediate action, on the corset front. The morale of the housewife is cracking at the very foundations.

S 9 3
H A 8 5
D Q 10 6 3
C 10 9 7 5

S Q 10 8 7
H 6 3
D A K 9
C Q J 8 4

S A K J 6 4
H K Q J 10 9
D J
C A K

(Dealer: South. Both sides vulnerable).

South	West	North	East
2S	Pass	3D	Pass
3H	Pass	3NT	Pass
GH	Dbl		

West could have kicked himself after he took one trick with the diamond K and then had his A ruffed. Seeing that doubleton in the dummy's spades, he was reasonably sure his four good-looking cards in that suit would prove of no avail, which is the way it turned out. And of course his nice-appearing secondary club honours proved worthless as well.

After ruffing the second trick, South scored his spade ups, ruffed a spade with dummy's heart 8, returned to his own hand with a club and ruffed a second spade with the heart A. That, of course, set up his fifth spade. So he had nothing more to do but lead a trump to his own hand and by down the rest of the tricks, with the announcement "pulling trumps first."

West could not soundly have expected to have any chance whatsoever of setting that contract, bid as it was, more than one trick. His double would have given him only an extra 100 points if that had occurred. As it was, the double gave South an extra 120 for tricks, plus 50 for contract, and might have helped South in his playing plan.

Tomorrow's Question

Under what circumstances should you overtake your partner's winning high card lead with a higher honour?

THE ARMY QUITE HAPPY

"The Army was nationalised before the coal mines and we are carrying on quite happily in spite of 'nationalisation', said Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Christison when discussing recent changes in the British Army recently at York.

General Christison, former G.O.C.-in-Chief, Northern Command, was speaking at a farewell luncheon party before leaving to take up his appointment as G.O.C.-in-Chief, Scottish Command.

He added: "This hurdle has been got over; those few who felt they did not want to serve in the new Army have gone to something else and the Army has now gone forward on new lines."

The Problem Of Recruits

The Army has had a difficult time in recruiting, he pointed out, but it was agreed that we must have a regular Army to carry out commitments in order that any period of conscription could be kept to reasonable limits or perhaps abolished altogether. Northern Command got the recruits—but only on paper.

"The great majority of them were vetoed, quite rightly, by the Ministry of Labour and many were deferred and deferred until it made their hearts sick and they did not want to join the Army after all," he explained. "But we shall get over our troubles."

The Terriers

He went on: "We are now restoring the Territorial Army more or less on a new basis, and it will form, as it always should do, our basic line of defence. We shall have our small Regular Army to meet our commitments abroad and this cadre of the T.A. on which to build if anyone wants to disturb the peace again."

All the first line Territorial units are being resurrected. York will be the headquarters of the Armoured Brigade and I hope that the Yorkshire regiments will lead the way. I am glad and proud to say that we have asked for the names of officers prepared to come forward to command these Territorial battalions, including more than 100 lieutenant commands in Northern Command, and we are only short of a commander for one unit."

Shortages Delay Improvements

Sir Philip said the carrying out of material improvements for the soldier was only held up by the shortage of materials and labour. The plans had been drawn up and the money had been voted.

"We have done a great deal in this Command to get back for soldiers the married quarters, which I was horrified to find were being used for other purposes. So far we have got back 300 to 400 married quarters that had been misappropriated in the Command and we have put soldiers and their families into them."

"We have before us a big programme of repairing and bringing up to the modern scale married quarters into which you would not put a dog, much less a soldier. We have started to build 200 new married quarters, which are part of our allocation from the Ministry."

"In the barracks rooms now you will not see the old barrack forms; they have been replaced by comfortable chairs. When we shall get the fabrics for curtains I do not know, but they are all in the scheme and it is a long term policy."

lost his hat in the cathedral and would have to go back. The boy was still in the doorway. "What's up?" he asked. "Come back for your change?"

An American official travelling in Italy stopped at a small inn for the night and instructed the native courier who accompanied him to enter his name in accordance with the local police regulations. Later in the evening he asked the servant if he had complied with his orders. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "How did you write my name?"

"Well, Signor, I can't pronounce it," said the Italian, "but I copied it from your passport."

The American was broken and went to bed, but next morning when he came downstairs he was greeted by the desk clerk with "Good morning, Signor Warranted Solid Leather."

Wanted—Man who is broke on Wednesday and paid on Friday to exchange loans with man who is paid on Wednesday and broke on Friday.

Shakespeare, It Seems, Was a Ceylonese

James Grant Anderson, the actor, who has returned to London from a two-year 32,000-mile tour for E.N.S.A., clipped this from the "Ceylon Observer":

"Hansel's Hamlet" showed us how right we were in knowing that ham English actors should be restrained. . . from interpreting the work of the man they have the brain to claim as their National Poet. Our position is that Shakespeare was a Ceylonese, and the job of interpreting him is best done by his own countrymen. . . What we admired most . . . was the brilliant sub-editing which reduced the 'Breame' Shakespearean rhetoric to a bare minimum and also helped to clear the obscurities of the play by substituting intelligent action for mere aimless talk."

hunters. About 40 small boys were crowding round R. W. V. Robins for signatures. He said: "Hook it, I'm busy." They harked to—except one smaller boy who came back. Robins said: "I told you to scoot." "Yes," said the boy, "but they've got no cash. I'll give you sixpence for your auto." C.B. himself was once asked for his autograph by a young woman at a literary lunch. He said: "Yes. . . if you can tell me your name." She could not. So he wrote in the book: "To Eve. . . From Adam. . . and God bless the Serpent."

The meanest man in the world is being sought by the New York police. This man, who has been posing as a Department of Welfare investigator, calls at houses and tells tenants that he has been authorized to give a four-dollar increase in their allowance. He tenders a five-

dollar bill and asks for change in order to learn the location of the victim's purse. He then asks for a glass of water, and while the victim is out of the room picks up the purse and any other valuables he may find and disappears.

There have been 35 complaints about him. He specializes in swindling Jewish families.

An impoverished junior reporter was sent to a special service at a cathedral. A silver collection at the door had been announced, and he had a half-crown and a halfpenny to last until payday. Conscience and prudence waged war, and prudence won. To the disgust of a choirboy holding the plate, he placed his halfpenny upon a mountain of shining silver, and left.

Relief at his escape changed to a feeling of horror when he suddenly realised that he had

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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1947.

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Two And Half Million Estate For Charities

The Hong Kong Government and many charitable institutions, particularly the needy Jewish nationalities in Asia and Europe, will greatly benefit from estates in Hong Kong, Shanghai and other cities left by the late Joseph Edgar Joseph, bill and exchange broker, who died at the age of 64 on April 16, 1946, in the French Hospital, Causeway Bay. He left local estate alone totalling more than \$2,500,000.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which is the sole executor and trustee of Mr. Joseph's estates in Hong Kong and Shanghai, has been granted the corporation, probate of will and codicil, to administer his local estate provisionally sworn under \$2,530,000—the highest local estate since the liberation. Mr. J.A.D. Morris, chief accountant of the Bank, made the application. In his last will dated July 27, 1939, Mr. Joseph wrote: "I desire to record my devotion to the welfare of the British Colony of Hong Kong which is one of the most important outposts of the British Empire, the real Home of Liberty, justice and religious toleration."

"I declare that the paramount purpose of this will and the codicil is the disposal of my estate to the greatest advantage for the benefit of several charitable institutions and objects in which I have been interested for many years, particularly for the relief of the poverty-stricken Jews in various places and for the advancement of the welfare of my Chinese and British (non-Chinese) fellow subjects in the Colony of Hong Kong."

Gift To Govt.

Mr. Joseph made in his will certain bequests to his brother, Felix Alexander Joseph, and sister, Mr. Juliet Florence Tuleadon, and the families.

According to his will, "The property known as Rural Building Lot 79, including the land and building situated at the Peak (which is held by me on a Government lease), I hereby give as a free gift to the British Government of Hong Kong to be utilized for such charitable purposes as they shall think fit, with the power of the said Government at such time and in such manner as they shall think fit to sell the same."

"And if the said property shall be sold by the said Government, then it is my wish that the net proceeds of such sale should be devoted, if practicable, towards developing, extending and making additions to the demonstration farm and other equipment of the New Territories Agricultural Association of Hong Kong, which has recently commenced its operations at Fanling, and for the purpose of expenditure on buildings and plants to be erected thereon, and in particular for setting up in connection therewith if possible or otherwise a horticultural establishment for facilitating the research in the study of edible vegetable and cereal plants, fruit trees indigenous to South China and for the improvement of such plants and trees."

Standard of Living

"In my belief a horticultural establishment so conducted will enable the Chinese, whose livelihood depends essentially upon the development of agriculture and farming to learn to raise their standard of living and at the same time serve to enhance the prestige of the British Government of Hong Kong."

Mr. Joseph made the provision that if he held this property in his life time, he would bequeath a sum of \$150,000 to the said Association.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcast on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., and 9 to 11 p.m. also on 552 megacycles, 16.7.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
1.15 p.m.—Broadcast of the 12.30 p.m. service.
1.15 p.m.—Local News.
1.30 p.m.—Local News.
1.45 p.m.—Local News.
2.00 p.m.—Local News.
2.15 p.m.—Local News.
2.30 p.m.—Local News.
2.45 p.m.—Local News.
3.00 p.m.—Local News.
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11.00 p.m.—Local News.
11.15 p.m.—Local News.
11.30 p.m.—Local News.
11.45 p.m.—Local News.

For causing damage to the pavement to the extent of \$275 by crushing iron girders to be broken there, Chau Ying-to, manager of Wing Yee Woe, 20 Wing Lok Street, was fined \$10 when he appeared before Mr. Sainsbury yesterday on a summons. He agreed to pay for the damage.

Chu Tim, 119 Lockhart Road, ground floor, was fined \$120 by Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday when he was summoned for storing 100 lb. calcium carbide, with a licence. On another summons of storing 12 gallons of kerosene he was fined another \$50.

The forthcoming marriage of Geoffrey Duncan Sloss, shipping assistant, Hong Kong University, and Miss Jean Mills Marynard, on route to Hong Kong from Canada, by m/v "Roseville," is announced.

Representatives of several Chinese shops appeared before Mr. Sainsbury yesterday on summons for failing to affix revenue stamps on receipts. They were each fined \$20.

For failing to report a case of smallpox, 248-nm, a Chinese herbalist was fined \$200 or one month's hard labour when summoned before Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday.

Wedded By Candle Light

Record Opium Haul

A post-war record haul of raw opium, amounting to some 4,236 taels (353 lb.) and valued at approximately \$508,320, was made by Preventive Officers under R. O. Knox, on board the s.s. "Renfrew" on Monday.

Interviewed by the China Mail, an official spokesman of the Import and Export Office revealed that the Export seized was but the balance of a "corrosive" as part of it was found by preventive officers in Calcutta.

Notified of the existence of opium on his ship, the Master of the "Renfrew" instituted a search of the vessel on the way to Hong Kong. Hidden in No. 5 Hold 328 lb. were found.

The Hong Kong Revenue Department was informed by the Captain, and the amount found was handed over to the preventive officers when they boarded the steamer as she was entering Hong Kong harbour. A thorough search of the ship was made by the R.O.s, and another 18 lb. of the contraband found in one of the holds. Clearing away a large heap of coal the searchers discovered a further 7 lb. of opium at the bottom of the pile.

No arrests have been made.

In Brief

Vienna, Feb. 12. Mr. Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, arrived by train from Stuttgart today and began a series of conferences with Austrian and American officials on the food situation.—United Press.

Vienna, Feb. 12. The Ministry of Transportation announced today that Danube railway bridges are in danger of being smashed by increasing ice-floes steadily moving westward.—United Press.

Baboken, N.J., Feb. 12. Forty-seven locomotives will be loaded aboard the cargo ship "Bellevue" tomorrow for shipment to China. They are part of a shipment of 100 to be made under the UNRRA programme.—Associated Press.

Hollywood, Feb. 12. Sidney Toler, veteran screen actor, best known for his characterisation of "Charlie Chan," died here today of cancer. He was 72.—Reuter.

Rule 11 of the Hong Kong Tramways Rules has been deleted and a new one inserted, under which a person offending against or committing a breach of any of the rules shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100, it was announced yesterday by means of a H.K. Govt. Gazette Extraordinary.

The case in which Li Sang is charged with murder was adjourned (11 February Sessions as the accused has been transferred to hospital for observation. He was due to appear for trial before Mr. Justice E. H. Williams yesterday. The case was adjourned at the request of the Crown Counsel, Mr. A. Lonsdale.

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The Railway Authority announced that an additional train in each direction will run between Kowloon and Canton each day commencing from tomorrow. First, Second and Third class accommodation will be available and the train will run at the following times:—

Kowloon dep. 10.05 hours.
Canton arr. 14.50 hours.
Canton dep. 17.15 hours.
Kowloon arr. 22.00 hours.
These trains will also stop at Shok Lung and Cheung Mak Tse.

For snatching a basket containing clothing from a woman near the Star Ferry on Tuesday night, Yung Sing was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment and four strokes of the cane by Mr. Sainsbury. Defendant was caught by Mr. K. D. Bayer, a reporter of the "South China Morning Post."

London, Feb. 11. A Frenchman, of France, known as Jackie Bryce, of Scotland, in the third round of a flyweight contest scheduled for eight rounds tonight.—Reuter.

Record Opium Haul

London, Feb. 11. Miss Mary Churchill, youngest daughter of the former Prime Minister, was married today at the height of Britain's power cut with only four candles burning and no neat, in the fashionable St. Margaret's Church, to Captain Christopher Soames, of the Coldstream Guards.

At the last minute, enough electricity was supplied so that the bride could walk down the aisle to traditional organ music instead of to a piano as had been expected.

Thousands of Londoners braved the bitter wind and waited for hours outside the church for a glimpse of the bride and her famous father.

Mr. Churchill was cheered lustily amid shouts of "Hello Winnie!"—cheers which accompanied the silence that greeted the Prime Minister's daughter. Mrs. Atlee's arrival to attend the wedding, which is one of the highlights of London's social season.

Mr. Churchill grinned broadly and raised his fingers in the victory salute, after which he offered his hand to his daughter for the march to the altar.

The church was cold and virtually pitch dark, except for four candles on the altar and a single light burning over the organ.

Parade Plumes
Masses of yellow daffodils and mimosa banked the front of the altar, and the mink and sable coats of the guests—some of whom were wearing colourful parade plumes in their hats—gave a marked contrast to the thousands of spectators in shabby overcoats and sackcloth.

Captain Soames, the bridegroom, is at present Assistant Military Attaché to the British Embassy in Paris. He served in North Africa and fought in the battle of El Alamein.

The wedding climaxed a love-at-first-sight meeting in Paris. Within a month of their meeting last November, they were engaged.

A special force of 35 foot and five mounted constables were posted outside St. Margaret's in Westminster for the wedding, but they proved inadequate to hold back the crowd when the Churchill car, bearing the flag of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, drove up.—United Press.

Reward: 1,000 Fags, 5,000 Marks

Hamburg, Feb. 11. The police have offered a reward of 1,000 cigarettes and 5,000 Reichsmark for information leading to the arrest of a murderer who is believed to have claimed three victims.

The unknown murderer stalks the darkened bomb-ruins of Hamburg's dockland and is creating terror approaching that evoked by the infamous Hamburg murderer after the First World War.

The latest victim is a six-year-old unidentified child whose raked body was found in the bomb ruins.

The two earlier victims were a 70-year-old man and a 20-year-old girl. Like the child they had been strangled and their bodies stripped.—Reuter.

K.C.R. TRAINS

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RUGGER DECISION

Owing to the day for the finals of the Charity Seven-a-side Rugby Competition falling on the same day as a Race Meeting, the Committee have decided to hold the final rounds on Saturday, Feb. 22 and Wednesday, Feb. 26. The final rounds will be played on March 1.

M.C.C. Gain Advantage

By Norman Preston
Ballarat, Feb. 12. After struggling hard to pass the Victoria Country eleven's total of 268 here today in the second and last day of the match, the M.C.C. tourists took the honours of a drawn game.

Their innings closed for 288 and then the home side lost five second innings wickets for 70 before stumps were drawn.

The tourists batted only ten men as Hammond was absent and it was virtually a three-man innings, with Gibbs making 69, Compton 61 and Evans 82. Wicket-keeper Evans gave a brilliant fighting display to reach his highest total of the tour while Gibbs' score also exceeded his previous best for the tour.

Hammond was not well enough to return here from Melbourne and is now undergoing treatment for his fibrositis. Though not so bad as when discharged from the Royal Air Force, there is doubt whether he will be able to play again this tour.

At one time, the M.C.C. were in danger of falling behind their opponents' total but Gibbs, Compton and Evans saved the day. Compton seemed set for another hundred, but choosing the wrong ball to try and hit out of the ground he was dismissed.

Six wickets were down for 171 and with Hammond absent, the position was precarious. Then Smith offered a steady defence while Evans produced a grand array of strokes, his cover drive being particularly attractive. He and Smith put on 78 and the tourists gained the lead before the eighth wicket fell.

Evans, making a bid for a century, fell when trying to force a ball away. Though not without blemish, he shaped splendidly for two hours, hitting six fours.—Reuter.

LAND FORCES TEAMS

The following are the Land Forces cricket teams for the week-end:—

Thursday—v H.K.C.C. at 2 p.m. Major Rowley, Capt. Gormley, Capt. Saunders, Lieut. Phelps, Q.M.S. Andrews, Bdr. Baker, L/Cpl. Tierney, L/Cpl. Wellings, Signaller Kennedy, Gnr. Tuft, A. N. Oller, 12th Man.—v Cpl. Tarrant.

Sunday—v Club de Recreo at 11 a.m. Major Rowley, Capt. Gormley, Capt. Saunders, Lieut. Phelps, Q.M.S. Andrews, Bdr. Baker, L/Cpl. Tierney, L/Cpl. Wellings, Signaller Kennedy, Gnr. Tuft, A. N. Oller, 12th Man.—v Cpl. Tarrant.

Saturday's Rugby game is between Hong Kong (Club and Navy) and Kowloon (Commandant and Royal Air Force) at 2 p.m. at 4.15 p.m. Hong Kong will be represented by the following:—Williams (Navy); Cessford (Club); Smithering (Navy); Murrell (Club); Swaine (Navy); Thompson (Navy); Henderson (Club); Wright-Neeth (Club); McWhirter (Club); Wynyard (Navy); and (Navy); Horne (Navy); Graham (Club); Brene (Navy) and Turner (Navy).

The following is the Kowloon team:—Rev. Gray (Cdo.); Martin (Nabestcher); Webster (R.A.F.); Gourlay (Cdo.) and Williams (Cdo.); Dordard (R.A.F.); Mills (Cdo.); Lloyd (R.A.F.); Titchner (Cdo.); Godard (Cdo.); Oliver (Police); England (Cdo.); Scott (Cdo.); Curtis (Cdo.); Edwards (Cdo.).

Reserves: Guest (Cdo.); Walmsley (R.A.F.); Cowie (Police); Absalom (Cdo.); Acton (Cdo.); Burgess (Cdo.) and Foley (Cdo.).

COUNTERFEIT C.N. NOTES

Shanghai, Feb. 12. Investigators of the Garrison Commander's Headquarters today arrested nine persons on charges of counterfeiting C.N.20,000 banknotes and claimed that they had put into circulation several hundreds of millions. They said the notes were printed near the Shanghai suburbs.—United Press.

TOKUNAGA TRIAL CLOSES

(Continued from Page 2)
This move remains unexplained. But its result certainly was not to relieve the congestion in Shamshuipo. The excuse is offered respecting leaving huts empty, that this was the result of an order from superior authority. It may have been but no particular use was made of these huts.

"Content"

"The inescapable conclusion is that Col. Tokunaga was quite content to allow this appalling, dangerous overcrowding to subsist and that, irrespective of conditions, he cannot be considered blameless."

"Infirmary, or Camp Hospitals, are something else again. Here both Tokunaga and Saito must share responsibility. That conditions in these, at all three Camps, were appalling is difficult to gainsay."

"In Shamshuipo, Jubilee Building is evacuated, because, according to Saito, it had been used as a Convalescent Hospital for diphtheria patients and was no longer needed. In North Point a small godown is provided, many patients must perform on the floor, and due to faulty doors or leaking roof, the floor itself in rainy weather was often covered with water. In Argyle Street, when cholera broke out, only an empty hut, devoid of facilities, was provided."

"Despite their protestations of appeals to the Government-General for amelioration, the Camp must decide whether Tokunaga and Saito did anything concrete to alleviate these conditions. But when it comes to sanitary conditions in these infirmaries, there can, it is submitted, be little doubt of the culpability of both Tokunaga and Saito."

Food Supplies

"Then there is the question of inadequate food. This affects all three Camps, and Bowen Road Hospital. That the caloric contents of the food supplied was inadequate is admitted by Saito, even according to his scale of reckoning. According to all the POW doctors, notably Crawford and Whitfield, both of the men speaking with the authority of years of specialised experience and training, Saito's evidence of the insufficiency of caloric contents of the diet was, to say the least, extremely narrow."

"Whatever the required scale may be, there is one unmistakable conclusion. The diet was inadequate both in calories and vitamins, also why the manifest malnutrition and the tragic evidences, in the form of so many deaths, of the prevalence of beriberi, pellagra and, for want of a better generic name, avitaminosis."

CRICKETERS TO PLAY SOCCER

Sydney, Feb. 11. According to an announcement here, members of the England Test cricket team will play a soccer match against New South Wales before the team flies to New Zealand for a short tour.

The English team will be captained by Dennis Compton, who is an Arsenal and England footballer, and other players are likely to include Fishlock and Edric, who were both at one time professional footballers at home.—Reuter.

LUTON OUT

London, Feb. 11. Centreforward Harrison scored all three of Burnley's goals which put Luton Town out of the Football Association Cup competition today in the fifth round replay at Burnley.

In the sixth round Burnley are away to the winners of the Nottingham Forest-Middlesbrough replay.

Luton played well during the goalless first half, but their defence cracked in the later stages.—Reuter.

SPORTING GIFT

Torquay, Feb. 11. The Teignmouth, Devon, Association Football Club today sent thanks to the Chicago Maroons Football Team for its handsome new-season gift of equipment.

The Maroons sent a complete set of dark green jerseys and other equipment to the newly-formed Southwest England League Club, together with their wishes for a successful season.—United Press.

London, Feb. 12. Marcel Cerdan, French contender for the world's middleweight boxing championship, knocked out Bert Gilroy, Scottish heavyweight king, in the fourth round of the scheduled 10-round bout last night.—Associated Press.

A DOG'S LIFE

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 11. An unidentified woman called local police headquarters and asked officials to keep youngsters quiet in her neighbourhood.

"Here complain: 'They are as noisy they caused my dog to suffer a nervous breakdown. He spent 10 days in the hospital recuperating. If the noise continues, I fear he will have a relapse.'"

United Press.

Diphtheria

"There is a specific, almost, if not quite, infallible remedy for diphtheria, that is, the administration of anti-diphtheria serum. Applied in time, and in sufficient quantity it reduces mortality to the merest fraction of that which will occur should the disease be allowed to progress unchecked."

"It is on record that 494 Canadians contracted this disease. Of these, 75 received no serum and almost all of the 54 who died were numbered among these 75. No sooner had the disease appeared did the requests for serum begin. Tokunaga, the Camp Commanders, Saito, all were beseeched and implored to provide serum."

"Saito was fully aware of the urgent need for the serum if the lives of the victims were to be saved. What did he do? According to his own evidence he took a very practical initial step. He went to Colonel Euchi, head of the Civilian Medical Affairs, and asked for advice. From three dispensaries he was able to obtain the whole of 230,000 units, almost sufficient to give full doses to two, count them, two patients!"

"That is literally all he did in Hong Kong. There were many other sources of supply. Offers were made to show him. But Saito made no inquiries, accepted no advice, walked blind or oblivious along the streets. Saito, to all intents and purposes and all evidence, to use a current expression, couldn't have cared less."

Million Units

"Mr. Hsu has given uncontradicted evidence that during the Japanese occupation there were ample stocks on hand. But above all, and conclusive, is the evidence of Mr. Rowley. This gentleman was able, by the use of considerable energy it is true, to obtain, in a space of 24 hours, a total of nearly a million units."

"Even in fact had serum been unobtainable, as Saito avers, it could have been manufactured. For this purpose a horse was required and required to be kept in a stable. It is possible that even with the horse the serum could not have been successfully manufactured with the apparatus available. At least, an attempt would have been made. But Saito would have no part of such an experiment."

"The preponderance of the evidence is that Saito did not make any serious endeavour to obtain serum. Nor can Tokunaga escape blame in this connection. Granted that Saito was remiss in his duties, was it not Tokunaga's place to see that these were carried out, to explore himself the means of providing or manufacturing the serum? He did neither. He, too, must bear the onus of whatever the results were."

"Delays occurred, too frequently with fatal results, in the transfer of the 'acutely ill' from Camp to Hospital. The defence avers the difficulty of transport. Principally, the defence rests its case on the difficulty of water transport. The Unit in charge of ships could not or would not make them available at all times. There is ample evidence that other means were available. Sampan and junk could have been hired. Two ferry services were available. The everlasting excuse has been proffered that to use these would have been to fly in the face of the Governor-General's prohibition."

Saito's Fault

"Tokunaga says the use of the ferries was denied for security reasons. Just how security could be endangered by men so sick that even Dr. Saito had finally consented to their hospitalisation is a matter over which you are unlikely to ponder to any great extent."

"The death of every man who died of diphtheria because of the failure to ensure segregation or the lack of serum is directly Saito's responsibility, no less than if he had grasped the man by the throat and choked him to death. Upwards of 200 men died of this disease. Even the Japanese admit to 101."

"Tokunaga cannot escape the consequences of his neglect to see that railroads were increased, that bad housing and insanitary conditions were not remedied. Deaths from dysentery and malnutrition must be accounted for by him. If you do not, account for them, again, it is submitted, you are finding him guilty of a War Crime tantamount to murder."

"As for the other three, Tanaka and Harada have confessed to the facts, technically at least. Tanaka is implicated in two instances, if nothing else. If the Court agrees, they too are guilty of War Crimes, albeit, relatively speaking, of inconceivable ones."

"In June, 1942, three cases of suspected diphtheria developed in Shamshuipo. Swabs were taken and handed to the Japanese for examination. They reported a negative result. Who examined these swabs and how is unanswerable."

"What does appear from Dr. Coombes' evidence is that two of these three patients died of diphtheria. Complete swabbing of all POWs took place in Shamshuipo not sooner than September."

"Saito says he requested aid from the Japanese Anti-Epidemic Unit. This, if he did indeed make the request, was not forthcoming till September. In the meantime what alternative measures did he adopt? The answer, supplied by himself, is nothing, absolutely nothing. It never occurred to him to enlist the aid of the Hong Kong Bacteriological Institute, though this was prepared to give the service."

"To this element of the charge of inadequate food there is an apparent defence. A scale of rations had been laid down by a higher authority which scale must be adhered to. The Japanese Army is not remarkable for having a scale of rations, all modern armies, not living off the country side have and, of course, in the nature of things it is essential to adhere to such scale."

"It is submitted, however, that this defence cannot be accepted as indisputable. It can be met at not less than two points. First, no regulation laid down by a modern authority cannot be changed in the light of experience, to meet particular requirements or circumstances. It remains for the Court to examine if any means was open to the accused, particularly Tokunaga, to effect or at least initiate a necessary change."

"That is a simple evidence that this man had made aware of the deficiencies in diet. An examination of the evidence of the Japanese Staff Officer, Major Ando, shows that there existed a form of petition designed for the exact purpose of pointing out deficiencies or oversights in regulations. There is no evidence that Tokunaga took this step. He was content to abide by and rely on the scale of rations as laid down, except that he did, if he is to be believed, say, or write something to his immediate superior. Then he let the matter rest, despite the mounting evidence of fatal deficiency diseases, granted, granted, granted, of rations must be followed, the question the Court may consider is whether even this scale was adhered to. There is considerable evidence to the contrary. Lt. Col. Fredericks, R.A.O.C., says 'The Japanese laid down a ration scale for us but never once did we receive that to which we were supposed to be entitled. On many occasions the Japanese would come in and take away from what we had.' Matsuda says that the ration scale was often short weight. Lt. Col. Kerr tells of an inspection by a senior Intendant Officer, result of which was a two weeks improvement in rations, but then back to the old conditions. Even that makes the case somewhat better, Tanaka, deposes that the rations on two occasions were short."

"One other defence to this element of the charges is raised by the accused, that is the provision of supplementary food by the Red Cross, parcels sent in by friends and relatives outside the wire, and by the raising of vegetables, pigs and poultry."

"Just how the Camp Commanders, particularly Tanaka, and Saito, acquire merit from the provision of Red Cross supplies and the food sent in is clear perhaps to the Japanese mentality, but it is certainly obscure to the speaker. The best that can be added to this, having this power to deny the interest of such ameliorations, the Japanese are to be given credit for their restraint. The Court will, of course, give what consideration is due to this exhortation. Respecting the gardening efforts, full marks can be given to the Japanese only if the produce thereof was devoted solely to the benefit of the POWs. There is evidence to the contrary. Eggs, Mr. Prophet said, had to be delivered to the Hospital to the extent of 150 per diem. The Hospital seldom got the allotted number. Japanese purchased the eggs at 30 cents, the outside market price being one yen. Much of the pork was confiscated. The evidence of this witness has to be discredited before the accused is allowed to cite the garden, pigery and poultry farm in support of his defence."

"Concerning the second element in the first five charges, Maj. Fudicombes said, he would high light only one of three epidemics which raged in the Camps, as an example illustrative of the treatment accorded in all three. 'Diphtheria broke out in Shamshuipo in June and at North Point in August, 1942. The epidemic raged unchecked until October and, from then on, it gradually subsided, having killed in all about 100 victims, leaving in its wake paralysis and all the other unpleasant effects of the disease.'